



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/693,093	10/23/2003	Jy-Der David Tai	13998 B	8452

7590 11/02/2005
CHARLES E. BAXLEY, ESQUIRE
Third Floor
90 John Street
New York, NY 10038

EXAMINER

THOMAS, LUCY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2836

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

EK

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/693,093	TAI, JY-DER DAVID	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lucy Thomas	2836	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/23/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: Recitation of "input time of the input signals" in lines 7-8 is not clear. Appropriate correction is required to make it clear and definite to indicate what the Applicant meant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poe et al. (US. 6,646,847). Regarding Claim 1, Poe et al. discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit (Figures 1-3) comprising a switching unit 112, G1 for obtaining input signals, a comparator 104, U1 including a first input terminal coupled to said switching unit, an output terminal and a second input terminal, and including an internal voltage, means for detecting a voltage difference (see R_SENSE in Figure 2 and 3) between said first and said second input terminal of the comparator, said comparator comparing the voltage difference between said first and said second terminal of said comparator and internal voltage of said comparator, to detect short circuit or overload situation (Column 2, lines 24-34, 47-67, Column 3, lines 1-37). Poe et al does not disclose a control transistor coupled between said switching unit and said second input terminal of said comparator. It would have been obvious to one of

Art Unit: 2836

ordinary skill in the art to include a transistor coupled between the switching unit and the second input terminal of the comparator to control the timing of the input signals, because it is known in the art to add an active device such as a transistor to a reference circuit to increase flexibility of the response over current events. Regarding Claim 4, Poe et al. discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit, wherein said detecting means includes a detecting resistor R_SENSE coupled between said first and said second input terminals of said comparator, to generate and provide two voltage signals to said first and said second input terminals of said comparator respectively. Regarding Claim 5, Poe et al. discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit further comprising a divider resistor R3 coupled between said control transistor and said second input terminal of said comparator, to divide the signals. Regarding Claim 6, Poe et al. discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit further comprising a load resistor R_LOAD coupled to said first input terminal of said comparator and ground.

3. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poe et al. (US. 6,646,847) in view of Sasahara et al. (US 5,856,756). Regarding Claim 2, Sasahara et al. discloses a switching unit which includes a first transistor N1 coupled to a first input terminal of a comparator to obtain one of the input signals, and a second transistor p5 coupled to a control transistor p4 to obtain the other input signal (Figure 1). It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the switching unit of Sasahara in the circuit of Poe to increase the range of voltages to which the comparator can respond. Regarding Claim 3, Sasahara et al.

Art Unit: 2836

discloses a switching unit, which is a CMOS, having a pMOS p4 and an nMOS N1 (Figure 1).

4. Claims 7 -11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonthier et al. (US 2004/0066594 A1). Regarding Claim 7, Gonthier discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit (Figure 3) comprising a switching unit including a first and second switching transistors T1, T2 for obtaining a first and a second input signals respectively, a first and a second comparators 37, 39 each including a first and a second input terminals 40, 38, 36, 43 and an output terminal, said first input terminal of said first comparator 37 being coupled to a control diode 32 via a first resistor 41, said second input terminal of said comparator 39 being coupled to a second control diode 33 via a second resistor 44, and a first detecting resistor 45 coupled between said first input terminal 40 of said first comparator 37 and said second input terminal 43 of said second comparator 39, to actuate either said first or said second comparator to output control signals. Gonthier does not disclose a second detecting resistor in Figure 3, but disclose an alternative with voltage dividers to each input terminal 40 and 43 respectively (0053, lines 7-13). Gonthier fails to disclose a first and second control transistors. It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a first and a second control transistors coupled to said first and said second transistors of said switching unit respectively to control the timing of the input signals to increase flexibility of the response over current events. Regarding Claim 8, Gonthier discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit, wherein said first switching transistor is a MOS, and a second switching transistor is a

Art Unit: 2836

MOS, both of same conduction type, pMOS or nMOS (0048, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide both a pMOS and nMOS transistor and configure the circuit accordingly based on the polarity of the supply voltage to each transistor in the circuit. Furthermore, it is known to mix polarity in push-pull buffer circuits. Regarding Claim 9, Gonthier discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit further comprising an over current control means for switching off said short circuit detecting and protecting circuit when receiving said output control signals from either said first 37 or said second comparator 39 (0057, lines 20-24). Regarding Claim 10, Gonthier discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit, wherein said over current control means includes an OR gate 42 coupled between said first and said second comparators 37, 39 (0052, lines 1-4). Regarding Claim 11, Gonthier discloses a short circuit detecting and protecting circuit, wherein said over current control means further includes a first and second control circuits 26 (also see Figure 1B for details of 26) coupled to said first and said second switching transistors T1, T2 of said switching unit respectively and coupled to said OR gate.

5. Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonthier et al. (US 2004/0066594 A1) in view of Fukaya et al. (4,287,390). Claims 12-14 basically recites the elements of Claims 7-11 in a BTL (Balance-tied load or Balanced Transformerless) type coupling, and circuit operation. Fukaya et al. discloses an over current detection and protection (Figure 3, Column 1, lines 1-30) comprising a first detecting circuit 100, 200 including a first and second input terminals for obtaining

Art Unit: 2836

first and second input signals respectively, and second detecting circuit 100', 200' including a third and fourth input terminals for obtaining third and fourth input signals respectively and a load coupled between said first and said second detecting circuits as recited in Claim 12. Fukaya used BTL type coupling for the protection device. It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Gonthier's circuit with BTL type coupling as taught by Fukaya, because the BTL amplifier arrangement is most often implemented as an IC and has the same need for short circuit protection that would be observed in a single output driven load configuration. Regarding Claim 13, it is necessary to provide in-phase signals for proper circuit operation. Furthermore, regarding Claim 14, the presence of an inverter in the circuit dictates that the signals would be in opposite phase.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lucy Thomas whose telephone number is 571-272-6002. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on 571-272-2058. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2836

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LT

October 14, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phuong T. Vu', with a stylized, cursive script.

PHUONG T. VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER